

Reminiscences of a Veteran Animal Tamer—A Father's Experience with Pupils who try to devour him.

'Like to come in here with me? I should smile if I did.'

'And so would Clipper, too; wouldn't you, Clipper?' and 'Clipper' replied by giving a savage snarl and exhibiting a row of ivory fangs which were only wanting the opportunity to show what steel work they could do.

Such was the brief dialogue between Professor Still, the renowned wild beast tamer, and a visitor to the mammoth show at the lower end of Broad street yesterday afternoon. Professor Still was brushing up the apartments occupied by four ferocious-looking tigers at the time, while the family was still at home.

'They knock each other about fearfully at times,' remarked Professor Still, at the same time brushing one and then the other of his pet lions. 'Why, I have seen them raise themselves on their haunches and just square off at each other like a couple of professional prize fighters.'

Having 'tidied up the room,' as a housewife would say, the showman related some of his reminiscences of the beasts of the forest.

'I'm going to prepare their supper for them, and if you will just sit down while I cut the fat away from this meat I'll give you a bit of my experience. You see I have to cut all the fat away, because if it is left there the animals, having no exercise, would soon become so fat around the lungs that it would kill them. I was engaged in taking care of wild beasts in London for a man named Charles Rice, a celebrated animal importer, when an offer was made to me to go out with Jim Myers' circus in the same capacity. Shortly after I became acquainted with the animals there John Cooper, who was performing with them, got very badly chewed up by a lion one night. He was a cruel trainer, and although he was considered a good one, he didn't know when he had whipped an animal enough. You see all wild animals require a certain amount of whipping; but there's such a thing as whipping them too much, and that makes them sulky and ugly. Well, as I was saying that Cooper got badly chewed up and had to be sent to the hospital. Myers came to me and asked me if I would be afraid to go into the cage. I said: 'No, I am not afraid; but I'd like to know what is to become of me if one of the rascals should attack me and perhaps maim me for life?' Myers assured me he would take care of me as long as I lived; that I should not want for anything if any accident befell me. So I went into the cage that night and got along so well that the audience didn't know but what I was the regular performer. I astonished myself with my success and the lions with my impertinence, and the consequence was I retained my place.

'In 1871 I came over here and trained those four tigresses you see in the cage there. They are the most dangerous brutes in the world, and I suppose some day they'll send me scampering up the golden stairs. You can never trust a tiger. A lion will make friends with you and will not kill you, unless he becomes enraged or is hungry and wants to make a good square meal of you; but a tiger will kill you just from pure chafedness. Of course, I have been chewed up some—expect that, you know. See, both my arms and hands are scarred. I was bitten three times in three months in France. Once a lion bit my left arm through the wrist—making that scar; tore four deep gashes in my right arm with his claws, scored some deep furrows down my back, and in the fight tore everything off me except my trousers. The blood just poured from me; but I got a heavy iron club passed to me, and belted that

The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

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NO. 2

GORDON RESIGNS.

The following official communication from Gen. John B. Gordon came to the executive office like a bolt out of the blue. Its coming had not been heralded even by rumors, and all to whom the news first found its way were incredulous, and only became believers in its genuineness when there was no longer room for doubt. We give in full GENERAL GORDON'S RESIGNATION.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, D. C., May 15, 1880.—To His Excellency, Governor A. H. Colquitt, Atlanta, Ga.: Sir: I hereby tender to you my resignation as United States Senator from Georgia.

In taking this step I am simply carrying out a long cherished desire to retire from public life. I have hitherto subordinated that desire to a sense of duty and to my reluctance to leave the service of a noble and generous people who have honored me with the most exalted station and supported me in the discharge of its duties with unswerving confidence.

Since April, 1861—for nearly twenty years—my life has been one of incessant anxiety and of great labor. For more than one-half of that long period, either in war or in public office, my energies have been devoted to what I conceived to be the welfare of the Southern people and the best interests of the whole country. And now that the restoration of Louisiana and South Carolina to the rights of self-government, secures to the entire South her full and rightful representation in the legislative department of the federal government, my most cherished object in politics has been attained. I am left free therefore to consult my inclinations and the imperative interests of my family without the least detriment to the public service.

I give way to some successor who will, I trust, serve the country with greater ability than myself; but who, I am sure will not do so, with greater devotion or purer motives. I am most respectfully your obedient servant.

J. B. GORDON.

Immediately upon the receipt of the foregoing letter, Governor Colquitt sent the following dispatch, hoping to procure its withdrawal: GOV. COLQUITT TO GEN. GORDON.

MAY 18, 1880.—General John B. Gordon, Washington, D. C.: In behalf of the people of Georgia, I beg that you recall your resignation. If you cannot do so unconditionally, withhold it, at least, until the meeting of the general assembly.

ALFRED H. COLQUITT.

GEN. GORDON'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19th, 1880.—Gov. A. H. Colquitt: In response to your flattering request that I withdraw my resignation, I beg to say that, though anxious to oblige, I feel constrained to decline.

JOHN B. GORDON.

EX-GOVERNOR BROWN TO SUCCEED SENATOR GORDON.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May, 19th 1880.—Ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, who is here, received a dispatch to-night announcing his appointment to the United States Senate from Georgia, vice Senator Gordon, resigned. Mr. Brown accepts.

GEORGIANS OPPOSED TO EX-GOVERNOR BROWN'S APPOINTMENT.

COLUMBUS, May 20.—At a large meeting of representative men in Columbus this afternoon resolutions were passed regretting the resignation of Senator Gordon, and stating that the action of Gov. Colquitt in appointing J. E. Brown as Senator of Georgia is deserving of censure so strong that words cannot express it; that Brown is not a representative of Georgia nor of the Democratic party, and the shameful and disgraceful manner in which he has been foisted upon the people is condemned. Brown, the resolutions say, is a man who betrayed the State in her hour of need, and committed acts and instigated measures which

had they prevailed, would have incarcerated many of her best citizens, placed under the gallows and brought in power a party inimical to the best interests of the State and to good and respectable people.

GEN. GORDON WILL OCCUPY HIS SEAT UNTIL HIS SUCCESSOR ARRIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Senator Gordon was in his seat in the Senate to-day as usual and will continue to occupy it until his newly appointed successor shall arrive from Georgia, which will probably be next Monday.

A Kerosene lamp is not a suitable light for a sick room; for it should never be turned low, on account of the disagreeable odor which results. A scientific man once said: "There is nothing in the world that will produce diphtheria sooner than a bad kerosene lamp." Be that as it may, if your kerosene lamp emits a disagreeable smell, it shows that something is wrong—the oil may be of an inferior quality, the burner may be poor, or it is clogged up, or the wick needs to be evenly trimmed.

Good authorities tell us there is no more doubt that drinking ice water arrests digestion than there is that a refrigerator would arrest perspiration. It drives from the stomach its natural heat, suspends the flow of gastric juice, and shocks and weakens the delicate organs with which it comes in contact. An able writer on human diseases says: "Habitual ice water drinkers are usually very flabby about the region of the stomach. They complain that their food lies heavy on that patient organ. They taste their food for hours after it is bolted."

A Modern Miracle Worker.

A letter from Wytheville, Va., says: For some weeks past the people of Scott county have been terribly excited over miracles which are alleged to have been performed by Richard Miller of that county. His fame has extended all over this section of the State, and hundreds of the afflicted are daily visiting him. Miller is a middle-aged man, employed as the keeper of McMullins mill, near Eastville. He is deeply religious, and claims to have had a dream a month ago in which the idea was impressed upon him that, with God's help, he could perform wonderful cures simply through faith. He says that the next day after the dream, after fervent prayer, he healed a sick man by touching him. The intelligence of such a miracle went all over the country, and the afflicted of all kinds came to him and were healed. It is said, by the simple touch of his hand. G. N. Wertz, a photographer at Abingdon visited Miller in company with a paralytic uncle, the seat of paralysis being in the mouth, and thereby was deprived of both speech and hearing. Miller looked at the afflicted man, and after a short prayer, touched him and told him that before he reached home he would be well. Last night, as Mr. Wertz entered the door of his house it is said that his hearing and speech came back to him, and to-day he is apparently hale and hearty. Miss Irene Newton, a beautiful young lady of Bristol, Tenn., helpless from rheumatism, was brought to Miller, and when an attempt was made to lift her in the carriage, she rose from the sedan chair without assistance, it is said and declared that she is entirely well. One of the most wonderful of the alleged miracles of Miller was the cure of Mr. Peter Whitesell, who has been for some years afflicted with cancer. The cancer was touched, and in 3 days disappeared. The miracle worker is an exceedingly modest man, and always indignantly declines any compensation for his services, alleging that he is but the humble instrument of God. He takes no credit to himself, and the people in his section believe firmly in his miraculous power.

—Chicago has 3,060 liquor saloons, at which \$11,000,000 is spent, Illinois 16,584, the annual expenditure at which is \$52,000,000.

MASSACRE.

MEMORABLE AND BLOODY EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF NATIONS AND RELIGIONS.

History's page is, metaphorically speaking, written in blood. A single event at the mouth of which we may catch a glimpse, has perhaps caused the death of millions, or it has been a blessing. This is particularly noticeable in the history of the world, where the blood of the innocent has been shed for the sake of a few. The history of the world is a history of blood.

Between the years 397 B. C. and 70 A. D. occurred many of the scenes of slaughter in the former year all the Carthaginians in Sicily were murdered. In 331 B. C. Alexander the Great showed his merciless spirit, by causing 2,000 Tyrians to be crucified and 8,000 to be put to the sword for refusing to surrender Tyre to him. Again 154 B. C. Demetrius Nicator, the tyrant of Syria, stained Antioch with the blood of 100,000 people because they did not capitulate on his demand. In Aix (France) in 102 B. C. 200,000 Teutons suffered under Marius, while in the year 88 B. C. by order of Mithridates, King of Pontus, all the men, women and children throughout Asia were cruelly put to death by the Romans. The Jewish Marius, two years later, again caused the death of many nobles at Rome. But the most startling yet recorded was that at the

DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

by Titus, in the year 70 A. D. 1,100,000 were here put to the sword, the great temple was burned and the city laid waste. Fifty years later the Jews, headed by Adrae, destroyed 100,000 Greeks and Romans in Cyrene. Seleucia in 167 witnessed the massacre of 400,000 inhabitants by Cassius Emp. M. Antidius. Alexandria in 213 that of many thousands of citizens by order of Antonius, and Gaul in 477 suffered the loss of 700,000 of her people through the heartless Emperor Probus. At Nicomedia in 370, eighty Christian fathers were, by order of Emperor Gratian, put in a ship, set on fire and driven out to sea. Theodosius in 390 invited 1,000 to a circus at Theodosia and then put them to death. Constantinople next attracts our attention as a field of atrocities, for in 552, for revolt, impelled by tyranny of two rapacious ministers, 30,000 were sent to eternity, and at the city in 1264 the Latins suffered severely under Andronicus. In the religious persecutions of the Waldenses and Albigenses in Toulouse (1209) sword and gibbet carried off tens of thousands.

SICILIA VULPES MASSACRE.

On March 30, 1822, at the hour of vespers on Easter Monday, the inhabitants of Palermo flew to arms and fell upon the French who were all put to death. Women and children were not spared, and even Sicilian women with child by Frenchmen were murdered. The furious insurrection which followed a swelled the great number of victims.

In the Castle of Verdun, in 1317, 500 Jews had taken shelter from the peasants that assailed them, and although they made a valiant defence, fighting to the last, they were forced to yield, and their death resulted. John Duke of Burgundy, reduced the population of Paris several thousands by the massacre which he instigated in 1418. Christian II, in 1529, invited the Swedish nobility to a banquet in Stockholm. They never attended another feast. "And now we come to an event which has forever stained the history of France. We may yet be called to guard against a similar one in our country, for it has long since been demonstrated that the shedding of Protestant blood shall not be a barrier to oppose the ever-spreading Catholic religion; I refer to the

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MASSACRE.

on August 4, 1572, by Charles IX, of France, at the instigation of Cath-

olics and monks against the Huguenots. The massacre, which resulted in the death of 30,000 Protestants, was a terrible event in the history of France. The massacre was a result of the religious wars which had been going on in France for many years. The massacre was a result of the hatred which the Catholics had for the Protestants. The massacre was a result of the ignorance and superstition which reigned in France at that time.

MASSACRE OF YORK.

In England, 1189. Five hundred Jews took shelter in the castle of York, and there killed themselves from fear. Possibly this should be classed among "memorable suicides," but as it was individually self-massacre we give it a place here.

In the Bristol colonies in Ireland, in 1209, was the famous "Cullin's Words" destruction, and October 23, 1641, began O'Neil's rebellion, in which, ere it ended, 150,000 Protestants were sacrificed to the interest of Catholicism. The McDonald clan suffered at Glencoe, May 9, 1691. In the "Emerald Isle" in 1789, 184 men and women were burned, picked or drowned, while the British government blotted its record by drowning at Dartmouth, on the 6th of April, 1815, 64 American prisoners.

A recapitulation of the comparatively few butcheries of which we have spoken shows that over 4,000,000 persons have suffered by them; while, if we should take into consideration the number of victims of war, which is always massacre, it would be incalculable, and we can only trust, that our own country, and all others, may in future be free from a recurrence of these fearful scenes of carnage.

The Boy's Discovery.

We have "the" smart boy of Cantriville. To explain all, I must first tell you of his father. The many gentlemen here, he takes his cod liver oil and whiskey each morning. Of course such an opportunity of impressing temperance principles upon the youthful mind could not be lost. So each day went down with a shiver, a terrible frown and an exclamation, "Bo! I could stand the cod liver oil, but this whiskey!" another shiver—his death!

Our boy listened and scored it all up in his youthful mind. The other day he was cleaning out the top shelf of a closet for his mother, and asked:

"Ma, what's this?"

"Oh! rancid cod liver oil."

Soon another bottle, he handed down, another and another—contents varying from a teaspoonful to half a cup, all "rancid cod liver oil."

At last the youngster raised his eyebrows and gravely remarked:

"Ma, it's funny that pa lets all this good cod liver oil spoil, but never a drop of the whiskey!"

"The way to interest the Indian in agriculture," said a member of the Nevada Legislature, "is to show him that whiskey is made from corn."

JOB PRINTING.

The Press Job Department is supplied with all necessary materials and is ready to do any and every thing in the printing line, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Be sure to give us a trial before you contract with any other place. We will give you a trial of our printing, and if you are not satisfied, we will give you a refund of all the money you have paid us.

ROASTED TO DEATH BY FIRE.

Dr. Schweinfurth, in a lecture which he recently delivered at the Berlin Geographical Society on the subject of his latest explorations in Central Africa, gave his hearers a thrilling account of the mode in which a capital punishment is inflicted upon criminals by the Al-Quasidi, a small tribe who inhabit the interior of the continent. The method consists in roasting the condemned to death in a post firmly driven into the ground, in some open place where no trees afford a shade, and is thus slowly roasted to death—not by any artificial means involving a waste of fuel, but by the natural heat of the sun's rays as they reach our earth in its equatorial regions.

To protect his suffering and to avert his too speedy end by stroke, the ingenious Al-Quasidi covers his erring compatriot's head with fresh green leaves, which gradually decay, and thus the condemned man, while aware of his fate, is not completely "done to death." If a cloud pass between the sun and his place of torment he is at once cooled from his post, and becomes the object of popular reverence, as a mighty magician in whose behalf the supernatural powers have deigned directly to intervene.

Keep Your Stock from Eating Salt.

Mr. B. McN. Johnson of Manly's Station, N. C., writes:

"I have just examined a mule of mine which died from eating and for the want of salt and something cooling to the stomach. When discovered it had some notion of graves; we could find nothing which would give it any relief; it appeared to be stiff and hated to move, and when forced to do so appeared to be in great pain. It lived about fifteen hours from the time taken. It stood on its feet all the time and swelled as if there were symptoms of colic, and became blind three or four hours before death. When dead, on examination, it was found clogged with sand until the passages were stopped and inflammation took place when the bowels burst. There was between a half and one gallon of pure white sand in its bowels."

A Young Man in Green Noddy.

Arrested on an (overseas) charge of grossness and profanity while he was courting a young lady in her father's parlor. He has now brought suit against his creditors, alleging in petition that he has been humiliated and disgraced by being arrested in the parlor of his sweetheart, and that he was damaged socially and financially; that he was held to bail, and when he appeared to defend the suit the Court overlooked him at once holding that no cause existed for the arrest. He also avers that the awkward interruption of his whisperings of love so shamed him that he never afterward called to see the young lady, and thus the prospects in that direction were blighted. Wherefore he asks for heavy damages.

—Axehead—Seven persons narrowly escaped death near Cumberland, Md., a few days ago from arsenic.

Mr. Keller, a farmer who had formerly been a merchant, brought from the old store a quantity of arsenic. Some members of the family thoughtlessly shifted the poison, putting it into bottle labeled baking powder. Mrs. Keller used a quantity of it in making biscuits; a few days ago, of which the whole family ate, and of course in a very short time all were very sick. There was a terrible struggle and awful suffering in the house for the next 24 hours, but at last recovery was hoped all would recover.

—The military and naval expenditure of Europe in 1879 amounted to \$26,000,000. Russia spent \$26,000,000, England \$21,000,000, France \$27,000,000 and Germany \$11,000,000.

—There are 67 silk mills in New Jersey, with an annual product of \$14,000 in value.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1880.

(Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.)

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1880.

ONE YEAR.

The Press entered its twenty-eighth (28th) volume on January 1st, 1880.

Now is the time to subscribe. This year will be an exciting one in the politics of the country, and it will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

If sufficient encouragement be received, various improvements will be made.

Persons wishing to act as Agents will hear something to their advantage, if they write us at once.

Send for instructions and terms.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1880.

Democratic State Convention.

THURSDAY, the 17th day of June, is the day and Raleigh the place, chosen by the State Executive Committee, for the assembling of the Democratic State Convention.

—Louisiana Republican Convention split; the bolters send a solid Grant delegation to Chicago.

—Three thousand and ninety-seven immigrants arrived at New York on Friday last. Total for May thus far \$8,716. Nearly all of these immigrants go West.

—The market for flour in New York last week was moderately active, and low and medium grades declined. Wheat was in good export demand, but speculation of an unsettled temper. Corn decidedly improved, and oats advanced with an active demand.

Tobacco.—The bill concerning the retail of tobacco that passed the House, provides that dealers in leaf tobacco (other than retail dealers therein) who purchase and handle not exceeding twenty-five thousand pounds thereof in any one year shall pay five dollars for license for one year, and proportionately for license for a year. The tax now is twenty-five dollars.

—The long drought in Virginia is ended; general and plentiful rains have fallen. This seems to be the case all over the South, bringing relief to many anxieties on account of the general drought lately prevalent.

Heavy rains are reported on Saturday from Columbus, Georgia. Over eight inches of rain fell in ten hours, and the Chattahoochee river rose fifteen feet in two hours. Think of a river rising an inch and a half per minute. Great injury to railroads and destruction of crops are reported.

—From the Charlotte Observer of this morning, we learn that the Republican executive committee of the 7th Congressional District met at Yadkinville on Saturday. Every county was represented. The district convention for nominating a candidate for Congress, elector, &c., was called for August 7th. The following persons were appointed delegates to the national convention at Chicago: Thomas N. Couper and J. J. Mott, of Iredell; D. L. Bringle, of Rowan, and Major Pinkham, of Forsyth. All these are Grant men except Dr. Mott, who is understood to be for Sherman.

—The catholicity of SUMNER'S MONTHLY is well illustrated by the June number, which must certainly appeal to a wide range of literary tastes. For lovers of light reading there are papers on "Rocky Mountain Nights" (both poetical and practical); "Spring Hereabouts," &c. In New York and suburbs, with illustrations; "Thackeray as a Draughtsman," with other thirty reproductions of the novelist's sketches; "Life in Florence," a sprightly paper from an American point of view; "My friend, Mrs. Angel," a humorous story of Washington life. The current political interest is represented by H. J. Raymond's journal of "The Philadelphia Convention of 1868," and Henry King's picturesque sketch of "A Year of the exodus in Kansas," and indirectly by Principal Grant's third paper on "The Dominion of Canada," dealing with its political and social history in an interesting and able manner. Other papers, more so than of a curious interest, make this number peculiarly attractive.

—Jamaica is suffering from a prolonged drought; water is sold at six cents per gallon; cattle and live stock are dying of thirst.

The Raleigh News.

This well known paper has changed hands, and P. M. Hale, Esq., has become its editor.

The News has for years been improved, and the readers of the News will lose nothing by the change. Mr. Hale is a well known, accomplished and talented newspaper man, and we wish the establishment unbounded success.

We copy the News' introductory notice, under the new organization of May 20:

The Raleigh News was yesterday purchased by Colonel Thomas M. Holt and John Gatliff. Hale's Weekly and the News have been consolidated and a new company will be immediately organized, consisting of Colonel Thomas M. Holt, John Gatliff, Esq., and the Editor, with Messrs. Edwards, Bronghton & Co., as Business Managers. For once, abundant means, business capacity, knowledge of the printing business, and newspaper training are combined upon a Raleigh daily newspaper.

On Tuesday next, and daily and weekly thereafter, the Raleigh News will be supplied to its subscribers, and the Raleigh Weekly News to its subscribers and to Hale's Weekly. It is necessary to start straight, and a few days are needed to straighten things, which will otherwise grow crooked day by day. It is not thought necessary to trouble readers with any statement of the future of the News. The people of North Carolina know all that we could tell them, knowing the record written by its Editor on the pages of the Observer and of Hale's Weekly. It will be a North Carolina Democratic newspaper. These four words tell all that a column of explanations could convey.

Political Conventions.

The Alabama Republican State Convention met at Selma Thursday, and Geo. Turner, ex-United States Marshal, as "Grant man," was chosen temporary Chairman. A large majority of the delegates favor Grant.

The California Democratic Convention at Oakland Wednesday night adopted the report of the Committee on Credentials, which admitted the Saratoga Hall delegation in the Tenth Senatorial District and the San Mateo delegation as appointed by the county committee. The convention is still in session. A vote on Presidential preferences resulted: Thurman, 173; Tilden, 76; Seymour, 75. An unplanned delegation was elected.

The Pennsylvania State Prohibition Convention continued its session at Altoona Thursday. Geo. F. Turner, of Pittsburgh, was nominated for Auditor-General and a list of delegates elected to the National Convention which meets in Cleveland June 17.

The Dakota Republicans Thursday chose two delegates to the Chicago Convention. They are claimed for Windom and for Blaine.

The Iowa Greenback State Convention, met in Des Moines Wednesday.

The Democratic State Convention of Minn. met in St. Paul on the 20th. The two-thirds rule adopted. Delegates go uncommitted.

The Virginia Conservative Convention convened the 20th. Two-thirds rule adhered to.

Medical Convention.

The twenty-seventh annual session of the North Carolina Medical Society, convened in the city of Wilmington, adjourning on last Thursday a week.

The convention was called to order by President, Dr. J. F. Shaffner, of Salem. On the roll being called, some 70 members answered. After an interesting and harmonious session the following gentlemen were nominated and elected for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. Richard B. Haywood, of Raleigh.

Vice-Presidents—Drs. J. F. McRea, of Fayetteville; W. H. Lilly, of Concord; R. H. Speight, of Tarboro; and W. J. R. Bellamy, of Wilmington.

Treasurer—Dr. A. G. Carr, of Durham.

Secretary—Dr. L. Julian Picot, of Littleton.

Orator—Dr. J. F. Long, of Newbern.

Delegates to American Medical Association—Drs. A. W. Knox, Eugene Grison, Herbert Haywood, Raleigh; T. F. Wood, G. G. Thomas, Wilmington; J. B. Shaffner, Salem; Joseph Graham, Charlotte; J. D. Haigh, Fayetteville; C. J. O'Hagan, Greenville; J. A. Baker, Tarboro; M. Whithead, Salisbury; and T. J. Moore, Charlotte.

Delegates to Virginia Medical Society—Drs. R. L. Payne, Lexington; H. M. Alfred, Greensboro; H. T. Bahnsen, Salem; J. W. Jones, Tarboro; Preston Roan, Winston; and N. S. Norcom, Wilmington.

Trains are now running across the Blue Ridge, without changing cars, or unloading freight, to Long's within six miles of Asheville.

The total expenditures of the State Department of geology and agriculture for three years have been \$1,273.94, and the receipts \$67,500.

Act of March 3, 1879, that the "compensation" allowed to any enumerator in any district east of the Blue Ridge shall not exceed one dollar per day of the actual field work, and each day of the compensation allowed to any enumerator in any district west of the Blue Ridge shall not exceed six dollars per working day of equal length.

Very respectfully,
J. H. CARDWELL,
Supervisor,
Per R. W. Best, Clerk.

The following are the census enumerators for the counties named:

FORSYTH—Washington Payne, R. A. Barrow, John D. Waddill, J. M. Marshall, H. R. Lehman, C. H. Hauser, P. A. Cox, L. A. Griffith, Geo. E. Nissen, John Boyer, Rufus E. Holton, W. H. Shepperd, Paul B. Crutchfield, Rev. W. W. Albee.

STOKES—Alonso Pringle, J. P. Reid, S. B. Wall, James M. Jessup, W. A. Flynn, John W. Neal, R. P. McAnally.

DAVIDSON—B. D. Stinson, A. J. Owen, Dr. Wm. B. Meares, Geo. McD. Thompson, M. L. Thompson, H. T. Phillips, S. S. Jones, J. B. Evans, W. N. Thomas, J. P. Hayworth, Isham Reagan, Charles A. Reid, F. H. Finch, Daniel Ward, B. J. Harrison, J. A. Craven.

DAVE—Isaac Roberts, C. J. Anderson, Thomas Horn, W. J. Ellis, A. T. Grant, A. A. Harbin.

GUILFORD—C. A. Tickle, W. R. Smith, J. R. Woods, W. W. Rankin, J. H. Gilmer, J. W. Causey, J. W. McMichael, W. J. Tidball, John M. Fentress, Henry C. Brown, A. Dilworth, David Hodgins, J. G. Gamble, W. N. Armfield, W. G. Sapp, Martin H. Holt, Geo. T. Gossett, Geo. M. Bulla, David Scott.

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Secretary—Dr. L. Julian Picot, of Littleton.

Orator—Dr. J. F. Long, of Newbern.

Delegates to American Medical Association—Drs. A. W. Knox, Eugene Grison, Herbert Haywood, Raleigh; T. F. Wood, G. G. Thomas, Wilmington; J. B. Shaffner, Salem; Joseph Graham, Charlotte; J. D. Haigh, Fayetteville; C. J. O'Hagan, Greenville; J. A. Baker, Tarboro; M. Whithead, Salisbury; and T. J. Moore, Charlotte.

Delegates to Virginia Medical Society—Drs. R. L. Payne, Lexington; H. M. Alfred, Greensboro; H. T. Bahnsen, Salem; J. W. Jones, Tarboro; Preston Roan, Winston; and N. S. Norcom, Wilmington.

Trains are now running across the Blue Ridge, without changing cars, or unloading freight, to Long's within six miles of Asheville.

The total expenditures of the State Department of geology and agriculture for three years have been \$1,273.94, and the receipts \$67,500.

CONGRESS.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Morgan's resolution providing for the counting of the electoral vote.

Mr. Teller said the resolution was plausible on its face, but not in fact. The main principle of the measure was bad. It was the first step toward an arrangement by which the two Houses should not only count the votes returned, but go into the whole question of the qualification of the electors and all facts connected with the election. This, it seemed to him, would be placing dangerous power and temptation in the hands of a political body like Congress. He believed the measure tended toward confusion and anarchy. He favored the adoption of some measure providing for a fair count, but he was opposed to any rule which would take a decision upon the vote of a State out of the State's own hands.

Mr. Ingalls also opposed the resolution. He thought it insufficient, and favored a constitutional amendment which would have the same binding force. The next disputed election, he said, would be decided by juggle or trick. It would be settled by law, or by force.

He offered an amendment providing for the settlement of disputed elections by a vote of the House of Representatives, the representation of each State in that body to have one vote.

Mr. Conkling did not approve of Mr. Ingalls' amendment and said he should vote against the pending resolution, because it was unintelligible, and could not be carried out, or if carried out, would enable a political majority in Congress to turn a close election either way.

Mr. Morgan defended the resolution against Mr. Conkling's criticism. Mr. Thurman favored the resolution, but opposed Mr. Ingalls' amendment, on the ground that the resolution was for counting votes, not for electing a President.

Mr. Edmunds opposed the resolution because it proposed to leave to the opinion or judgment of Senators and Representatives the question whether the vote of a State should be counted or not. This, he held, to be a plain violation of the Constitution; States must decide for themselves whom they have voted for.

House.—Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish the City Guards of Atlanta, Ga., four hundred tents on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the Memorial Armory, commemorative of the reunion of the States. Passed.

The morning hour having been dispensed with, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, from the Appropriations Committee, reported back the sundry civil appropriation bill and after some debate the House went into Committee of the Whole thereon.

The bill, after being explained by Mr. Blount, was read by sections for amendment. There was some little discussion of the appropriation for the completion of the public building at Albany, N. Y., and Mr. Cook, of Georgia, moving that the amount be reduced and Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, insisting that it was not fair to appropriate large sums for Albany and refuse to appropriate \$100,000 for a building at Jackson, Miss.

Mr. Cook's motion to amend by reducing the amount was rejected.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, continued his opposition to the various clauses of the bill, raising points of order and offering amendments, so that when the Committee rose at 5 o'clock, only five clauses relating to public buildings had been considered, and the House took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE WINTER OF 1780.—A little item in the Hartford Times not long since prompts me to write a few facts which my grandmother, in days gone by, has often repeated to me. The winter of 1780—just one hundred years ago—was just as memorable for its mildness. The old lady used to tell the story of taking her knitting-work one afternoon and going a mile or so to spend the night with a young friend. A snow storm came on, and it was six weeks before she could get home, and then not a fence in sight. The snow averaged from four to six feet deep on a level. This was the winter General Washington's army suffered so severely at Valley Forge—the depth of the snow keeping provisions back from camp and the intense cold freezing the men. "New York" was frozen over so that heavy artillery passed from there to Staten Island, Chesapeake Bay was frozen hard enough at Annapolis, where it is 51 miles, to admit of carriages and wagons crossing. History also tells us that Long Island Sound was entirely frozen over for weeks, so that heavily loaded teams and cannon crossed and recrossed from Connecticut to Long Island. And I have recently from an ancient record that there was no rain from May 19 to August 10.

—We find in an exchange the following, which is important: There seems to be no lack of tobacco plants in this country, and we advise our farmers to put out all they can conveniently tend. There seems to be no doubt of an entire failure in the crops in parts of Virginia, and as that is a large tobacco growing State the tendency of a failure there will be to increase the price of this price of this staple next season. So that whatever of spare land and time our people have, they may with fair prospects, we think, devote to the cultivation of tobacco.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23d, 1880.

Dear Sir:—This has been a lively week here in sporting circles, and particularly in Congress. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday we had horse races at the National Fair Grounds, which were very good, especially the horse-chases. On Wednesday afternoon was the long expected and much talked of boat race between Hanlan and Courtney for the Hop Bitters prize of \$3000. (These could not have been less than 100,000 people distributed along the banks of the river to witness this contest, and the street cars going westward were literally packed with human freight, inside, outside and on top. After a delay of about an hour the two boatmen made their appearance at 6 P. M., and at the given signal, the firing of a gun, started off on their five-mile pull. Hanlan took the lead from the first, and when he turned the 2 1/2 mile buoy and started on the home stretch, Courtney was so far behind that he gave up in disgust, and pulled back leisurely to his headquarters at the Annapolis boat-house. The plucky little Canadian finished the course and was declared the winner of the great international race and of the prize. Courtney pleads sickness as an excuse for his miserable failure, while many think that he deliberately sold the race. He undoubtedly is a fine oarsman, but deficient, I think, in grit, and was more frightened than sick. Those who lost money on him are particularly disgusted, and few can be found who will ever be willing to back him again. On Wednesday next, Riley, the Saratoga man, will try to retrieve the reputation of American oarsmen, by a race with Hanlan for a prize of \$2000, contributed by the people of Washington.

The adjournment resolution, fixing the date at the 31st of May, which passed the House last week, hangs fire in the Senate, where it has been referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Davis of W. Va., is said to be the only Democrat on that committee, who favors the resolution. Mr. Conkling, of New York, called attention to the fact that it is, as worded, a joint, and not a concurrent resolution, and would therefore require the signature of the President to make it valid, even if passed by both houses. The general opinion here is that there should be no adjournment until a law shall have been passed, or a joint rule established, providing for the manner in which the electoral votes shall be counted at the coming Presidential election. If Congress does adjourn on the 31st inst., it will be the first time that so early a scattering has been effected in a Presidential year, since 1832.

The election of Kellogg from the Senate and the seating of Spofford is now practically a dead issue. Enough Democrats have declared themselves in favor of retaining Kellogg, to insure the defeat of Mr. Hill's resolutions, and on the 21st inst. on motion of Mr. Bayard, of Del., they were laid aside in order to consider the Special Deputy Marshall bill. They cannot be called up again now except by a majority vote of the Senate.

The Special Deputy Marshall's bill passed the Senate by a strict party vote. It fixes the compensation of Deputies who serve in connection with elections at \$5.00 per diem and requires their appointment by the Judges of the U. S. Circuit Courts, to be selected equally from the two parties. An amendment, offered by Mr. McMillan, of Minn., passed, which relieves U. S. Marshals from responsibility for the acts of their subordinates appointed by the Court.

—Ex-Senator and ex-Gov. Henry S. Foot, whose death was announced recently, was a native of Virginia and was born September 30, 1800. He was graduated at Washington College. He first removed to Alabama, thence to Mississippi. In 1847 he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1848 he defeated Jefferson Davis for the Governorship. He lived in many States and was strong for the Union. He was a trouble-some member of the Confederate Congress. He was a ready debater, was extremely fond of being heard, and was a man of some accomplishments and was fearless in the expression of his opinions. We think he fought a duel with the late S. S. Prentiss. He was a Federal officeholder up to the time of his death, and passed away aged nearly 80.—Star.

—Charlotte and Durham, celebrated the 20th in fine style. A special train from the latter to the Raleigh Post says:

"Grand parade at 4 o'clock. Col. Correll commanding. Thirteen States are represented by young ladies dressed in white. Mr. Julian S. Carr read the Mecklenburg Declaration. Hon. John Manning and Hon. D. G. Fowler delivered orations. A grand banquet at night at which Messrs. Bowler, Cox Manning and Argo and others made speeches. Wound up with a grand ball."

The Stateville Landmark reports rust in wheat in nearly every section of Iredell, and the Burke Blade says that fly, frost, and rust have cut short the crop one-half, some of the farmers are already speaking of plowing up their wheat fields and planting them in corn.

Judge Dick sentenced thirty prisoners to imprisonment ranging from sixty days to eleven months at the late United States Court held at Asheville.

Baby Prices \$600.

An eminent banker's wife of N. Y., has induced the proprietors of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, to offer \$600 in prizes to the youngest child that says Hop Bitters plainly in any language, between May 1, 1880, and July 4, 1881. This is a liberal and interesting offer, and everybody and his wife should send two cent stamps to the Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A., for circular, giving full particulars, and begin at once to teach the children to say Hop Bitters and secure prize.

LUDDEN & BATES' Grand Clearing Out Sale.—The one grand chance of a lifetime to buy a fine Piano or Organ "awful cheap."

Commencing May 15 and ending July 1. To save heavy expense and labor of removing to our New Double Four Storey Store, July 1, we offer our entire stock of Pianos and Organs now on hand and to arrive before removal, consisting of 27 Chickering, 50 Mathushek, 21 Lighte & Co., 5 Hallett & Davis, 62 Southern Gem, 10 Favorite, 28 Guild & Church Pianos, 110 Mason & Hamlin, 100 Pelouet & Co., 44 Sterling Organs! All new and just from the Factory. Also 100 Second Hand Pianos and Organs, nearly all, used only from one to six months, and precisely as good as new. All to be closed out by July 1 at Manufacturers' Wholesale Prices. Don't want and won't move them. Don't miss this chance. Address us for "Clearing Out Sale Circulars and Prices," and be quick about it too. Ludden & Bates', Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush.....\$1 30 to \$1 40
Wheat, (red).....1 20 to 1 30
Corn, per bush.....65 to 70
Oats,.....55 to 60
Rye,.....50 to 55
Barley, per bush.....75 to 80
Flour, per hundred.....25 to 35
Peas, (coll'd), per bush.....35 to 40
Beans, (coll'd),.....40 to 50
Beans, (white),.....75 to 90
Onion Sets, per bush.....10 to 15
Chickens, per dozen.....0 00 to 0 10
Country Meat, (hog round),.....1 80 to 2 00
Hams.....10 to 15
Green Apples per bush.....0 00 to 0 10
Eggs, per dozen.....10 to 12
Butter, per pound.....15 to 20
Tallow.....7 to 8
Beeswax.....20 to 30
Flax Seed, per bush.....1 00 to 1 10
Potatoes, Irish, per bush.....65 to 1 00
Potatoes, sweet,.....75 to 80
Cabbage, per pound.....11 to 12
Chickens, per dozen.....0 00 to 0 10
Hay, per hundred.....50 to 60
Fodder, per hundred lbs.....00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs.....00 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

REPORTED BY A. B. GORRELL.
Winston, N. C., May 19, 1880.

Lugs, Common green.....2 50 to 3 00
Good working.....4 00 to 5 00
Fillers, Common leafy.....5 00 to 7 00
Good leafy.....7 50 to 9 00
Rich, waxy.....10 00 to 12 00
Smokers, Common.....3 00 to 7 00
Good.....5 00 to 9 00
Fine.....10 00 to 15 00
Fancy.....16 00 to 20 00
Rich, bright leaf.....20 00 to 25 00
Sun cured fillers.....7 00 to 11 00
Wrappers, Common bright.....15 00 to 18 00
Good bright.....25 00 to 35 00
Fine.....37 00 to 50 00
Fancy.....55 00, 60 00 to 80 00
Good red.....12 00 to 16 00
Mahogany wrappers, common 14 00 to 18 00
Good.....20 00 to 30 00
Fine 35 00 to 40 00 to 40 00

Breaks continue reasonably large with slight improvements in quality. Prices remain firm for all grades, and some advance in common and medium stock. Note an active demand for good and fine mahogany and fancy wrappers—which are very scarce.

CHARLOTTE, May 19.—Flour \$3 40 to \$3 65, Wheat 1 40 to 1 60, Corn 65 to 68, Oats 50 to 52, Bacon 7 1/2 to 8, Potatoes, sweet, 80 to 85, NEW YORK, May 24.—Flour 5 25 to 5 85, Wheat 1 25 to 1 32, Corn 53 to 55, Oats 43 to 45.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—Wheat 1 10 to 1 16, Corn 40 to 42, Oats, 35 to 40, Flour, 55 to 60 to 50.

MORTGAGE SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A MORTGAGE DEED, executed by B. F. Croeland and wife, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Forsyth County, North Carolina, in Book 21, I will sell on the day of May, 1880, at public auction, at the Court house door, in the town of Winston, N. C., the following real estate described in said mortgage, to-wit: A lot or parcel of land, situate in the town of Winston, and bounded as follows: Beginning on corner of Main and Third street, and running thence East on Third street 100 feet; thence North with A. B. Gorrell's line, 60 feet to Martin Grogan's corner; thence with said Grogan's line West 30 feet; thence South 30 feet to E. A. Wilson's and B. F. Croeland's corner; thence West with said Wilson and Croeland's line, 70 feet to Main street; thence South with said street, 30 feet to the beginning, being a part of Lot No. 50, in the plan of said town of Winston, containing 3,900 square feet, more or less.

Terms of sale cash. Time of sale 12 M., June 24, 1880.

T. R. PURNELL,
May 20, 1880. Attorney for Mortgagee.

THE DAILY NEWS.

REGISTERED BY
P. M. HALL,
Raleigh, N. C.

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HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE,
BARK, &c.

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

ALL Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Debility, and especially Female Complaints.

\$1.00 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything they are not intended to cure.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters, and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

Hop Bitters are the purest, safest and best.

Ask Children.

The Hop Bitters for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is a powerful tonic and a most valuable remedy for all diseases of the system, and is especially adapted to the young.

It is an absolute and irrefragable fact that Hop Bitters, as of opium, tobacco and narcotics, is a powerful tonic and a most valuable remedy for all diseases of the system, and is especially adapted to the young.

Send for circular.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Solely for sale in Winston at the Drug Store of Montague & Gray, and S. H. Smith.

A. C. VOLLER.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

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MAIN STREET,
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I have a new HEARSE and am prepared to attend burials at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

A vertical black line on a white background.

